THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 839. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Jr., and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
China, 26th July, 1866.
3c 273

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of August, 1866, the business of the undersigned will be conducted under the style and firm of J. LIVINGSTON & Co. in which Mr. WILLIAM FORBES is from that date a partner.

J. LIVINGSTON.
Tientsin, 12th July, 1866
2ac 324

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W LOVELL.
Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.
tf 705

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of OVERBECK & Co.

H. OVERBECK.
Hong Name, *Shaw Fat* 錫 順
Office at Messrs. MAERTENS, LATHAM & Co.'s house.
1ac 709 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of ALEX. DOWNIE & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.
tf 699 Hankow, 15th March 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) being been appointed Agents for Messrs. THOMSON, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 467 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 10,000 on the contents of any one building located on the British Concession at Teechuhsien, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY
2ac 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against *Fire* on *buildings* owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid-up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frulling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31dc-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on *one* risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1865.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to
TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REES GLANMORF'S

ORIENTAL CIRCULAR, AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

Published in London, *fortnightly for dispatch to India and China by the mails of 15th and 26th of each month.*

Subscription—post free to India or China, 18s. per annum, in advance.

THE ORIENTAL CIRCULAR is a recognised organ upon all matters of interest to Merchants and Residents in India, China, and the Eastern Settlements. It contains *Full commercial Reports, Prices Current of all descriptions of Merchandise,* and particulars of the Cotton, Tea, Silk, Metal, Stock, Money and all the English Markets; in addition to which, it records the Arrivals and Departures of Vessels, and General Shipping News, gives the Naval and Military Intelligence, and the latest Foreign Telegrams, &c., &c., &c. Residents in the East are requested to send their subscriptions to

Messrs. NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.

Direct to'

Messrs. REES, GLANMORF & Co., East India Merchants and General Foreign Agents, 1, Chapel Place, Poultry, London, E.C. or to the Publishers,—BATES, HENDY & Co., 70, Basinghall St., London.

The Oriental Languages Translated and Printed in Oriental Character.

14jy 704 Shanghai, 21st April, 1866.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.

Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.
o-a-f 440 1lau 11th August, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

SENT by mistake to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation Peking, six cases marked in English 1 to 6 D. S. Tientsin, and in Chinese, five cases—

厚敦 and one case 大
記裕 成

The owner can have them on describing his property and paying expenses.

ase 370 Peking, 26th July, 1866.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the COMPANIES *Act* 1862,
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1866.

E. B. CHURCH,
Chief Clerk.
FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.
tf 292 July 28th, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. CHRISTY'S Cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, June., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and condition s, Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case 15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALEAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case 5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. REES GLANMORF & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

31dc 726 30th June, 1866.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance, or order on London Agent.

E. Moses and Son,
CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE, LONDON.
20oc 290 July 28th, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap,
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin

it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by *Druggists* and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that
"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23dc-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

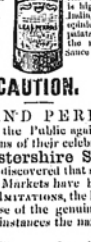
THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, sept 18 21st, 1865.
tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.



Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31dc-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet and
VICTORIA ROSE
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A. PEACOCK"
Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 3d. per oz.
1 oz. „ 1s. 6d. „

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.
Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.
14oc-66 651 July 14th, 1866.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.



P. & O. S. N. Co.

CIRCULAR.

STEAM TO HONGKONG,
With H. M.'s Mails for Europe, &c.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship

"GANGES,"

Capt. BERNARD, will leave Shanghai for the above place on Wednesday, the 5th proximo.

Parcels received at this Office until Noon of the 3rd.

WM. DAVISON,
Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 22nd Augt., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES PEEL's authority to sign my name and firm, ceased on the 8th instant.

E. C. KIRBY.
25no 583 Yokohama, August, 1866.

WE have commenced business here as Commission Agents and Merchants, under the firm of Jarvie Henderson & Co.

JOHN JARVIE.
GEORGE HENDERSON.

97, West George Street.
Glasgow, 25th Jany. 1866.
tf 588

REFERRING to above notice, we have established a branch of our business here, and in Yokohama, Japan, under the style or firm of John Jarvie & Co., which firm Mr. John R. Turner is duly authorized to sign per procuration.

JARVIE, HENDERSON & CO.,
tf 589 Shanghai, 25th August 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST DATES.

England,... (tel.) July	29	Hankow,........Aug.	19
Hongkong,.......Aug	19	Nagasaki,......... „	14
Tientsin,........ „	12	Yokohama, ...Aug.	14

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,....... May	25	Received via Marseilles July 9th.
Shanghai,....... „	17	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS
For the week ending Aug. 24th, 1866.

Aug.—	Malwa. New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	Patna. New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.
18,—	670		480	
20,—	660 a 665	670	480	
21,—	665		490	
22,—	660		490	
23,—	665		490 a 495	
24,—	640 a 645		480	

BIRTH.

At Hastings, on the 19th July, Mrs. FRANCIS BULKELEY JOHNSON of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 17th instant, HENRY HAGGAR of sunstroke, at the Victoria Hotel,

On the evening of the 18th August, 1866, on board the U. S. S. *Wachusett*, off Woosung, of fever, contracted at Chinkiang, JOSEPH F. FALVEY,—Seaman, Native of Boston, Mass. U. S. A., aged 17 years.

At Chinkiang, on Monday, 20th August, 1866, of gastric fever, ROBERT LINDSAY, Tidewaiter, Imperial Maritime Customs, aged 27 years.

At Shanghai, on the morning of the 23rd instant, ROBERT JARVIE, of the firm of JARVIE THORBURN & Co.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—August 25th; "Alice Thomson," (Br. bq.), Sclavo, from Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Aviso*, from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Messrs. Tapp, Wilkie, Noble, Calman and Capt. Lobnitz. Per *Dupleix*, from Yokohama, Messrs. Morel, Ladouce, Lynill, and Lalion. Per *Suwo Nada*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Loureiro, Allen, Grant, Platt, Diens, Lloyd and 65 Chinese. Per *Singapore*, from Yokohama, Mrs. and Miss Pollard, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Asst. Surgeon O. Toole, Major Francis, Messrs. Lord, Bates Hart, Peltzer, Lavers, Martin, and Heinemann. Per P.&O.S.S. *Ganges*, from Hongkong, Major-General Guy, C.B., and Mrs. Guy, Capt. Roberts, Dr. Dick, Messrs. J. W. Platt, Gearey, Palmmountain, G. Sampson, W. H. Petty, L. Guitan, Magniac, Tyson, E. Burns, R. Rozario and two brothers. Per *Moldavian*, from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. Williams, and two Japanese ladies.

DEPARTED.—Per *Hiogo*, for Nagasaki, Dr. Med van Mansfeldt, Messrs. Micasu, Matsmoto Franska Ewaya, Siwoto, Sira, Hawa, Rendriro and 11 Chinese. Per *Labourdonnais*, for Hongkong, Messrs. Huber, J. M. Taylor, C. Davidson, T. R. Rodgers, A. G. de Gama, James Reir, and Lobnitz. Per Steamer *Aden*, for Hongkong, Mrs. and Miss Pollard, Dr. Robson, Asst. Surgeon O. Toole, Major Francis, Capt. Laity, R. Gardiner, R.N. H. Hubbard, R.N., Messrs. Martin, R. B. Hay, D Hean, E. P. Brates, G. F. Brates, W. Dunlop, J. Smith, J. Anthony and M. P. Muir.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Ganges*, with Mails &c., for Europe, will leave on Wednesday, the 5th proximo.

THE London Mail of the 26th July, due in Hongkong on the 5th Sept., and here on the 10th.—It arrived last year on the 25th Sept., per *Granada*.

THE French Mail of July 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Aug., and here on the 5th of Sept. It arrived last year on the 2nd of Sept., per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, *2 mace 5 cand.*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUG. 25, 1866.

MANY prevailing superstitions have originated in coincidences. Two events have happened concurrently, and popular fancy has imagined a mysterious connection between the two, which has developed into a belief that one is infallibly dependent on the other. It must be confessed that coincidences do sometimes occur so strangely, that it is not suprising persons whose intelligence is not of a sufficiently high order to enable them to refuse credence in the supernatural because it *is* unnatural and unnecessary, should be strongly impressed. The fact that there may be stranger things than are dreamt of in our philosophy, is quite admitted, by the savant as well as the boor; but the former simply implies that there remain secrets of nature which science has not yet fathomed, while to the latter, the inexplicable at once assumes the supernatural, and if a fancied cause can be conceived for effect, the superstition at once becomes confirmed. Some primeval mandarin, after a long continuance of dry weather, persistently chin-chinned *joss* until rain came—as it was sure to do eventually—and the repetition of the proceeding has at length led to a firm belief, on the part of the lower orders of Chinese, that the district magistrate's application for rain will always ensure a supply. The desired result follows, and they attribute it to a cause, whereas a European's intelligence enables him to see that the two events are totally distinct; that rain follows the mandarin's prayers simply because, in the natural course of events, rain is certain to come, sooner or later, in countries which are not cursed with perpetual aridity. This same fancied connection of cause with effect, has suggested to the Chinese mind an explanation for the misfortunes of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company. On the site occupied by the Kin-le-yuen godowns, formerly stood a temple dedicated to 天后聖母 the protectress of mariners. This was burned down by the French, together with the surrounding suburb, in 1860; and when the present structure was commenced on its site, ill luck was prophesied by the junk owners, who were desirous of reconstructing the temple of their favourite divinity. To this sacrilege are attributable, in the eyes of the Chinese, all the misfortunes which the shareholders have to lament. The Company has now been established rather more than four years, and during that short time has lost an equal number of steamers, aggregating a cost of about half a million taels, besides incurring numberless losses from breaks-down and the consequent delay and expense of repairs. The *Huquang* commenced, within six weeks of her arrival, by running ashore at high water, where she remained for seven months; and followed up this proceeding by cutting down the *Surprise*, a few weeks after she again began running. The destruction of the *Chekeang* by fire followed within a few months; and in the autumn of last year the *Fohkien* was lost on her voyage to Hongkong, after having been laid up for months, waiting the arrival of a new shaft. The *Huquang*, which opened the list of casualties, for the present, we hope for long, closes it also. To attempt to reckon the number of broken cylinders and broken shafts, of shorter or prolonged loss of service in consequence, would be hopeless. They have become matter of history, and their number has caused the misfortunes of the company to pass into a proverb. It must be a source of intense satisfaction to the shareholders that, for the first time, the actual value of their steamers has been secured against fire, just in time to throw the loss of the *Huquang* on other shoulders. Only two months previous to her destruction, advices of the acceptance of her risk in £40,000, were received, so that the inconvenience and delay in replacing her, is the only injury sustained by her loss.

IN striking contrast to the fate of many joint stock enterprises in China, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, in the report for the half-year ending 30th June 1866, shows an amount of success alike encouraging to its shareholders and creditable to its Directors. Established, and commencing its operations, at a time when credit of every kind was shaken by the disastrous news of unparalleled commercial distress at home, but its operations controlled by men of great local experience, the bank was fortunate enough to steer clear of the misfortunes in which some of the older banks had become so deeply involved, and actually enabled to build up its business from their very difficulties. With such a beginning, its progress has been steady and most satisfactory. During almost the entire period of its existence, commercial operations in China have been depressed and limited to a degree unprecedented, yet this bank has been able to make and increase its connection, and to conduct so profitable a business as to justify the directors in declaring a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent, besides carrying a large sum to the reserve, and leaving a further sum to be held in hand for contingencies, the details of which may be seen in the Report. The design of the promoters of the bank was most happy, and one, the want of which was much felt in this part of the east, where the pecuniary interests dependent are so enormous. Without exception, the banking business of China was in the hands, and carried on exclusively by branches, of establishments, of which the directorship and constituency were located at a distance—in Bombay, Paris, and London. The inconvenience thus arising can be readily enough understood. In some cases, managers of branches in China were tied hand and foot by stringent orders from home, which prevented them taking advantage of opportunities suggested by local information; in others personal considerations no doubt frequently embarrassed the communications between clients and the manager, uncontrolled by the presence of directors; and in all cases, distance from head quarters was felt to be a telling disability. All these disadvantages were obviated by the opening of a local bank with its directory at hand, besides the advantage of, for sometime at least, having a local proprietary by which the profits of the undertaking are not so entirely withdrawn from the sphere of its operations. Another, and perhaps a still more valuable advantage to the public, attained by the local institution, is that its credit cannot be impaired or affected by operations carried on at a distance from its centre, as is the case with all the other banks carrying on business in China. The Agra and Masterman's branches in China, for instance, are declared to be perfectly solvent in themselves, but have been obliged to suspend payment, to the serious detriment and inconvenience of customers, in consequence of losses made in Europe and India. From this grave contingency, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will at all events escape, so long as its operations are limited to a circle of branches within easy reach and control of the central executive. All the circumstances we have enumerated, cannot fail to place the bank in a position of advantage, and give an elasticity and freedom to its operations, that will soon tell in the most satisfactory shape for its shareholders. The conditions of the circulating medium in China, are extremely favourable to the prosecution of banking business. The amount of bullion actually in the possession of the foreign community is extremely small, and what there is, is in the most inconvenient and bulky form and material, at all ports save Hongkong. Many residents in Shanghai, for instance, who have lived for years in the place and have entered daily into large monetary transactions, seldom see and have probably never touched sycee. This must, particularly as the comprador and private treasury systems are at an increasing discount, naturally lead to the accumulation and command of capital from deposits and credit balances, which will afford means and facilities for its profitable employment by the bank. The limited exchange operations of the Hongkong and Shanghai bank, have enabled it fortunately to escape the effects of the late crisis, beyond the temporary lock up of a small amount of capital in Agra and Masterman's bills. Its local business has steadily increased, as was contemplated in the prospectus of its promoters, and one of the most satisfactory evidences of excellent position is, that the native merchants, so suspicious generally of foreign banks, have availed themselves of it largely, both here and in Hongkong, for deposit, and of its note circulation. The uncertain status of the branches in China, of home and Indian banks, with respect to their creditors, has been shown in the recent law proceedings taken in Hongkong with a view to determine its character, and must appear at least to give preference to a bank of which the whole status and control is local. The incorporation of the bank, an ordinance for which is at present before the Legislative Council of Hongkong, will, when completed, still further assure public confidence in the stability which enabled it to tide through the severe crisis just past. With reference to another matter reported on, we think the Directors have acted most wisely, namely, in refraining from extending their branches to India. There can be no doubt that the diffusion of the capital of a bank in this manner, proves a great source of weakness, from the difficulty of keeping up an equilibrium of capital at the several branches. In the case of the Agra and Masterman's, we believe their inability to meet many engagements in London is attributed, by competent authorities, mainly to this cause.

This has been a severe period for the probation of a new bank, but the successful manner in which the difficulties of the situation have not only been met but improved, to the advantage of the institution, is amply shewn in the Report which the Directors have just laid before their constituents, and may well afford subject of mutual congratulation.

IF there was a branch of art which the ancients cultivated with more success than another, and in which they displayed the utmost development, and refinement of taste, it was in the conception and execution of works intended to commemorate and hand down to posterity, the fame of the illustrious dead; while, if there is a department of modern art which has utterly failed to perpetuate the glories and continue the inspiration of antiquity, it is that of monumental sculpture. Almost without exception, every form and design, now become conventional from want of originality, introduced into modern works of art of this class, have been directly transferred from the antique. It is equally true that, with a very few exceptions, remarkable from contrast and rarity, there is hardly a public monument in any European city that does not afford a sad proof of this degeneracy. Modern sculpture, with finer living physiques to model from, as well as great examples to copy and much greater mechanical facilities, has failed to approach, much less to rival, the perfection of the Venus de Medici, the Apollo Belvidere, or any other of the great art remains of antiquity that have come down to us; while the highest and most successful flights of monumental art, are but feeble imitations or reproductions of designs of Trajan's Arch, Pompey's Pillar or the obelisks of Egypt, and generally wanting in the spirit and proportions of the originals. It may be urged, and no doubt with some truth, in extenuation of this melancholy state of matters, that it is the still surviving influence of ancient or classical taste, which has imposed its traditions upon, and confined the development of originality in, the treatment of modern subjects; but be this as it may, the result is still the same, and a lasting subject of regret. We have been led into these remarks because the good taste of the community has for some months been outraged by the erection, on one of the most prominent parts of the bund, of—a monument we suppose it must be called, which, whether regarded as a work of art, or as an intended memorial of honor to a number of brave men, is utterly unworthy. Indeed it has been considered so entirely beyond the pale of legitimate criticism, that it has been regarded as the exclusive property of the burlesque writer, and has been the subject of some of his wittiest sallies. In another column will be found a balance sheet, showing the source or rather sources, for there were two we observe, from which the funds for the Gordon Monument, as it is commonly called, were derived, and the items of expenditure. That so little, and that little so bad, should have been all that was got for so large a sum of money, may well excite surprise. Mr. Winstanley, a letter written by whom we also publish, may well disclaim all connection with aught but the financial part of the affair. It is greatly to be regretted that so good and gallant a soldier and gentleman as Col. Gordon, to whose generous suggestion and aid the existence of such a memorial is due, should not have gone a step further and seen that justice was done to the idea, by carrying it out at least in good taste. However, we suppose it is now too late to alter what has been done; one advantage nevertheless it may serve, should it ever be again considered necessary to erect in Shanghai another public monument; namely, without much effort on the part of the next designer, to give the public at least the benefit of a strong contrast in art. One useful purpose it might be made to serve, and we throw out the hint with all deference, that the *stile* may be enjoyed in the absence of the dela- to make it the starting point for mea- suring all distances round Shanghai; for of all recognised public structures, it certainly most resembles a better class milestone, and a municipal gas jet erected on the apex of the pillar might throw a halo over the stone which it has so signally failed to do. The monument was designed by a young of the Engineers, whose education and tastes did not necessarily include this department of art, and he, poor fellow, might well have had his name carved on the stone, for he died on his way home, after many anxious and fatiguing participations in Gordon's campaigns. But, however much this laudable attempt to celebrate the services and perpetuate the memory of the Europeans and Americans who fought and fell in the late rebellion may have failed as a work of art, the intention is honorable alike to those who have suggested and carried out the memorial. The numerous names inscribed on the pedestal, barely recal the memory of men who, however reckless and often unscrupulous, were at least brave, and fought boldly and well for the cause they espoused. Thankless frequently, and full of danger too often, was their task. Always called on to lead in the thickest fire of charge and assault, never sure of being followed or supported by their craven soldiers, one by one they fell; and but for this humble memorial stone, their names would long ere this have been as unknown and unremembered, as the ground which affords them a last resting place. Of the many European leaders in Gordon's campaigns, with whose names the stirring events of those times were so often connected, few indeed survive. Gordon himself, ever in the front of the fight, seems to have carried a charmed life; Rohde, once Colonel of the Rifles, after joining the expiring relics of the rebellion at Chan-chow-foo, escaped from its ranks after the retreat, and wandered destitute and footsore into Canton; Barclay, erst de Tolly, belied his *nom de guerre*, and probably survived because he could seldom be induced to fight. One or two others also survive, but of the case of them all, living and dead, it may well be observed, as of many other brave men, *sic transit gloria mundi*.

Summary of the Week.

The ill luck which has pursued the S. S. N. Company since its formation has not yet ceased. The steamer *Huquang* has now to be added to their list of losses, she having been destroyed by fire at Kiukiang on the 19th instant. The first indication of fire was seen at 7-45 P.M., by the Engineer on watch, who noticed smoke issuing from her starboard coal bunker. The steam and hand pumps were at once set to work throwing in a large stream of water, but to no purpose. The flames spread so rapidly that all attempts to arrest their progress were futile, and the vessel burned to a shell. Shortly after midnight, the weight of the engine broke her in two, and she sunk in 42 feet of water. The *Huquang* had a large quantity of cargo on board which together with the ship was, we are glad to learn, fully covered by insurance.

A meeting has been held of the shareholders in the China Fire Insurance Company, when a position of the affairs was disclosed which is quite refreshing, compared with that of almost all other public companies working in Shanghai. A report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

The Governor General has caused a request to be addressed to foreign Consuls, that purchasers of tea in the interior will produce for inspection at the Inland Custom Houses, certificates which they must obtain from the growers, that local taxes on the produce have been paid. H. B. M.'s Consul in a weak moment, promulgated the request in the shape of an official notification, though it is clearly unjustifiable by treaty. The English Consul, we are glad to hear, has rejected the request as inadmissible, as far as British subjects are concerned. The only documents which they can be required to produce, are the transit passes contemplated in the treaty. The excessive taxation to which we have before alluded, prevailing throughout this province, has length borne a first fruit in the closure of native coal-hongs, the proprietors declaring they cannot carry on business under the excessive imposts exacted. Mr. Winstanley, commanding the disciplined troops at Feng-wan-shan, has published a statement of the expenses incurred in the erection of the Gordon monument on the Bund, which we reproduce elsewhere.

YOKOHAMA letters confirm the report mentioned in our last issue, that serious engagements have taken place between Chosiu's and the Tycoon's forces, [illegible] ascribe the victory to the latter [illegible]

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the former. Which source of information is more reliable is an open question. Our Nagasaki correspondent relies on an officer of Satsuma's, who is friendly to Choshu, while Yokohama papers are of course inspired from Yeddo, where the Tycoon's interests prevail. However this may be, the Gorogio have declared themselves unable to bear the responsibility for any damage that may be done to foreign vessels which may elect to pass through the Inland Sea while the struggle continues; as the frequent firing from both sides of the Straits renders the passage highly dangerous.

Tientsin letters speak hopefully of the prospect of the Trans-Mongolian Telegraph. Females have been substituted for male clerks along the line, in the hope that, as they have not the same propensity for getting drunk which characterised their predecessors, less delay in the transmission of messages is likely to ensue. The Polish insurrection has been quelled, 850 of the rebels having been taken prisoners and the rest dispersed.

The river at Hankow has commenced to fall, and the residents may hope soon again to see dry land. The danger to the settlement from the chronic attack of Nienfei which may be looked for in the spring, and the means of defence available, are discussed by the *Hankow Times* in an article which we reproduce elsewhere.

A report of a meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been held at Hongkong, a report of the proceedings at which will be found in another column.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the above Company held yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. Porter in the Chair, a report for the half year ended 30th June last was laid before the shareholders, together with a balance sheet showing its position at that date.

"By comparing the amount of premia collected during the past six months with that during the corresponding period of 1865, (Tls. 52,277.60) it will be seen that the business of the Company exhibits an increase of upwards of Tls. 20,000. The accounts which have been duly audited, show that there was at credit of the Working Account, for the six months ending 30th June, (after deduction of Losses and Charges), a sum of Tls. 61,573.77 which with the Balance on 31st December 1865, increases the Reserve Fund to Tls. 200,000 and leaves Tls. 61,395.12 for future distribution.

The Directors regret to have to report the occurrence of a serious Fire at the Shanghai Dispensary resulting in a loss to the Company of nearly Tls. 18,000.

Since the date of the Accounts, a further sum of Tls. 21,000 has been placed with the Comptoir d'Escompte on Fixed Deposit, and there is an additional available cash balance of Tls. 13,000; the Directors are therefore induced to recommend the distribution of a dividend of Tls. 50 per share."

Some discussion arose as to the desirability of the Company taking shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, with a view to avail of the benefit of mutual working, and Mr. How proposed and Mr. Miller seconded,

That the directors be authorized to subscribe for five shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, and to work in unison with that office in any way they may deem desirable for the interests of the China Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Maitland enquired whether this resolution contemplated the purchase of original shares of the Hongkong Company, or of any that might be in the market, at a premium.

Mr. How having explained that he intended to give the Directors power to purchase in any way they liked, his resolution was put to the meeting and carried by 50 votes against 19.

The Chairman had only further to state that that the Company had subscribed Tls. 400 towards the Fire Brigade, and to ask the sanction of the meeting to the declaration of a dividend of Tls. 50 per share.

Mr. Miller then proposed and Mr. Johnson seconded.

That, in consideration of the favourable nature of the accounts laid before the meeting, the Directors be authorized to declare a dividend of Tls. 50 per share.

Carried by a large majority; a few gentlemen objecting, amid much laughter, on the ground that Tls. 50 was not worth having.

REPORT OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY.

Gentlemen,—The Court of Directors have the pleasure of submitting to you the accounts for the half year ending the 30th June last, from which it will be seen that the net profits of the Bank, after deducting interest paid and due, salaries, rents, and all working expenses, amounted to $258,227.43, out of which, after taking out the rebate, the amount written off preliminary expenses, &c., there remains for appropriation the sum of $212,396.86, as shown by the following statement of accounts, which have been duly audited by the Honorable W. H. Rennie, and Phineas Ryrie, Esq.

Abstract Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, on the 30th June, 1866.

ASSETS.

Cash Balance on hand and at Bankers, ...	$1,542,050.30
Discounts, Loans, Credit, &c.	4,754,570.01
Exchange Remittances, ...	4,722,312.25
Preliminary Expenses, ...	25,812.34
Dead Stock, ...	29,005.55
	$11,074,850.54

LIABILITIES.

Paid up Capital, $125 per Share, 20,000 Shares, ...	$2,500,000	
1st Call on New Stock paid by Anticipation, ...	38,775	
		$2,538,775.00
Reserved Fund, ...		33,300.00
Deposits and Notes in Circulation, ...		3,810,833.08
Exchange Acceptances, ...		4,433,715.03
Profit and Loss Account, ...		258,227.43
		$11,074,850.54

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Amount written off Preliminary Expenses, ...	$5,812.34	
To Amount voted to the Hon. Thos. Sutherland, late Deputy Chairman, ...	4,444.44	
To Rebate on Bills not due, ...	35,573.79	
		$45,830.57
To Dividend at the rate of 8°/. per Annum or $5 per Share, ...	100,000.00	
To Amount carried to Reserve Fund, ...	66,700.00	
To Balance being undivided Profits carried forward to next half-year..........	45,696.86	
		212,396.86
		$258,227.43
By Balance of undivided profits on 31st December 1865, ...		12,281.00
By Amount of profits for the six months ended 30th June, 1866, after deducting all expenses and interest paid and due, ...		245,946.43
		$258,227.43

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance 30th June, 1866, ...	$100,000.00
By Balance on 31st December, 1865, ...	$33,300.00
By Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account, ...	66,700.00
	$100,000.00

From the profits thus shown, the Directors recommended a dividend of $5 per Share, equivalent to 8 per cent per annum, which will absorb $100,000—and of the remaining amount, the Directors propose carrying $66,700 to the Reserve Fund, (which will increase it to $100,000,) and the further balance of $45,696.86 forward to the credit of the new account, in addition to $35,573.79 being rebate on bills not due.

The Directors have to congratulate the Shareholders on the satisfactory result of the operations of the Bank for the last half year, which as is generally known, has been a period of continued and increased depression.

The Bank has had the good fortune of almost entirely escaping the effects of the crisis which has just passed over Europe and India, the only exception being Bills of the Agra and Masterman's Bank.; but, from specific information received from England, as well as that of a more general character, doubtless known to the shareholders, the Directors feel some confidence that the only prejudice the Bank is likely to suffer is the temporary lock-up of some of its funds, and the consequent loss of profit thereon. The Directors therefore have every reason to believe that the amount carried as above to new account, will be amply sufficient to provide for any contingencies on this head, and that the reserve fund of $100,000 will remain intact. As shown by the accounts, the Directors have still deferred their claims for remuneration.

The business of the Bank generally has been steadily increasing, and the current and fixed deposits show a much larger amount than at the end of last year. With comparatively few exceptions, the entire mercantile community, and very many native merchants, are now interested in the Bank, and have given it their full support; and their confidence in the position of the Bank has not been shaken, even under the very trying circumstances which have involved so many hitherto well known banking establishments.

INCORPORATION.

An ordinance to carry out this object, framed in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, has been laid before the Legislative Council and read a first time, and, subject to certain alterations suggested by His Excellency the Governor (calculated to be beneficial to the Company), the Directors believe there is but little doubt that the ordinance will be passed at the next, or an early meeting of the Council.

AGENCIES.

Under the existing very unsatisfactory state of commercial and financial relations in India, the Board have thought it prudent to postpone the opening of Agencies there for the present. They have, however, determined to open an Agency at Yokohama, and have appointed an Agent at that port, where they hope, in course of time, to transact a remunerative business.

NEW CAPITAL.

The Shareholders are already of course aware of the change in the distribution of the Capital of the Bank, and the consequent increase of its amount, carried at the Extraordinary General Meeting held for the purpose on the 3rd of March last. *This was done with a view to the* Incorporation of the Bank, and, with the exception of a small portion, the new Shares have been freely applied for, and taken up, by the proprietors of the Bank; though, in view of the heavy monetary pressure prevailing for the past few months, the Directors have not yet finally closed the list of applications, which may probably account for the fact that there are still some new Shares unapplied for.

PREMISES.

The Directors purchased a short time ago, for $60,000, the premises known as Wardley House, where the business of the Bank has hitherto been carried on. By this purchase they hope to reduce the current expenses for rent, and at the same time, make a suitable investment of part of their Reserve Fund, which, no doubt, will meet the approval of the Shareholders.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Francis Chomley, Mr. Douglas Lapraik, Mr. Palanjee Framjee, and Mr. H. W. Wood having resigned, the Court of Directors have appointed the Hon. John Dent, and Mr. Caleb T. Smith, to two of the vacant seats in the Direction, which is now composed of the following gentlemen:—Hon. John Dent Chairman, Mr. Waldemar Nissen, Deputy Chairman, Messrs. A. F. Heard, George J. Helland, H. B. Lemann, A. Sassoon, Caleb T. Smith, Hon. Thomas Sutherland.

AUDITORS.

In the place of Mr. Caleb T. Smith, appointed to a seat at the Board, the Directors have elected Mr. Phineas Ryrie, as one of the Auditors to the Bank. In accordance with clause 92 of the Deed of Settlement, this meeting will now have to elect two new Auditors, to examine the Accounts of the Bank for the next half year. The Board have much pleasure in recommending the re-election of the present Auditors, to whose valuable services they are greatly indebted.

JOHN DENT,
Chairman.

THE GORDON MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—For the satisfaction of those in any way connected with the memorial raised to the Europeans and Americans who fell in Colonel Gordon's campaign against the Taiping Rebels, I beg to publish the accompanying statement of the disposal of the funds supplied by H. E. the Viceroy of this Province for that purpose.

This I regret not having been able to do sooner; but a balance remaining, I was anxious to effect therewith an improvement to the obelisk; the price however asked by the contractors consulted, rendered this impossible.

For further instructions respecting this balance, I have written to Colonel Gordon, to whom the grant was made.

For the good or bad taste displayed in the memorial, I am in no respect deserving of praise or censure. The choice of an eligible site, the actual erection, and rendering an account of the expenditure, being the only responsibilities devolving on me.

Mr. Fitzroy of H. I. C. M. Customs, has kindly examined and approved the accounts.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedt. Servt.,
W. Winstanley.

Feng-wang-shan, 16th Aug., 1866.

MONUMENT ACCOUNT.

Dr.

Nov. 20th 1866.—To Col. Gordon's gift to Father Levaille for erection of Memorial at Sunkiong (see credit below.)	300.00
To loss by Exchange in transferring $1,200 from Oriental Bank placed there by Dr. Moffitt, 67th Regt. ...	8.28
May 20th 1865.—To Masonry Tomb erected at Sunkiong, ...	100.00
May 20th 1865.—To Masonry Tomb erected at Quinsaw, ...	100.00
May 20th 1865.—To two Marble Tablets for Masonry Tombs, ...	30.00
Dec. 20th 1865.—To Freight of Tablet, Hongkong to Shanghai, ...	1.50
To Boat hire removal of Tablets from Shanghai to Sunkiong and Quinsaw,	6.50
To Miscellaneous Exps. (Major Tell,)	1.72
To Sapper Clifton for gilding letters on Monument and other Tablets,...	24.00
To Freight of Monument, Hongkong to Shanghai, ...	23.00
To Landing Monument in Shanghai,	17.25
To paid Sapper for shipping Monument in Hongkong, ...	1.00
To Insurance, Hongkong to Shanghai,	4.19
To Negative Photographs Hongkong...	35.00
To paid Chowqua 6 extra copies......	6.00
To paid Chowqua Photograph of monument on bund when finished	15.00
April 25th 1866.—To Tchung-kee contractor for erecting monument on bund, adding chains and posts, granite step, &c., Tls. 380 at 73......	520.50
To paid contractor "Chang-yeo" Hongkong, for monument............	328.00
To balance, ...	180.06
Total.........$	1,702.00

Examined and found correct,
G. H. Fitzroy.
Acting Inspector General.

August 13th, 1866.

Cr.

Nov. 1, 1864.—By gift from His Excellency Lo Tutai for erection of monument to officers, who fell during Taeping Rebellion	1,500.00
By return by Father Levaille less $100 his Exps. as per receipt	200.00
By sale of packing cases by Mr. Clarke Municipal Council............	2.00
July 1866.—By balance............	180.06
Total..........$	1,702.00
By Balance	180 06

William Winstanley,
Instructor General.

Tenghwangshan, 8th August, 1866.

TEA.

To the Editor of the
North-China Daily News.

Sir,—At the opening of the present Tea season, the high prices paid by the Chazees attracted general attention amongst the residents here, and many reasons were given in explanation. None of them, however, appeared to be fully satisfactory; but, Sir, I rather flatter myself that I have discovered the true cause. In the *Times* for the 6th July appears this Telegram "Shanghai May 7th, Choongan, in the Tea districts, has been taken by the rebels." All the local authorities were put to death. It is feared *that the export of Tea will be affected if it is not re-taken.*" The news contained in this interesting Telegram, which, "delayed in transmission," appears to have been rather longer than a letter via Southampton in getting home, was doubtless known to the openers of the market, and, as I never heard of Choongan being re-taken we may make up our minds for a short export.

This Telegram is startling enough, but on looking out for some more interesting intelligence, I found in the 9th July *Times*—"Shanghai, June 7th, Min Hoang is in danger of capture by the rebels." Min Hoang, which is, I imagine, the same place, is about 15 miles to the south of Shanghai; how thankful we ought to be that we were not all murdered in our beds.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W.

HANKOW DEFENCES.

(Hankow Times.)

A Perusal of last week's leading article, naturally suggests the consideration, what are our prospects for next winter, and to what amount of danger from Nienfei or revolted braves are we likely to be exposed, and what means of defence shall we be likely to have. According to the latest reports, the Nienfei are in the neighbourhood of Suychow, on the borders of Honan, only some five days journey hence, so that it may not be wholly impossible that they may march on *Hankow* as soon as the flood subsides sufficiently to render such movements practicable. Although it is hardly probable that we shall be molested during the autumn, yet it is to be feared that we shall again experience annoyance and trouble from the vicinity of the rebels at some period before next spring, and it will therefore *be our duty to make such preparations for* defence and protection as to ensure us from any imminent danger from our enemies. Of course we consider our naval force as our most efficient and trustworthy defence, provided that it is large enough to be able to repel all attacks that may be made on their part. But we must say that we do not consider one, or even two, gunboats sufficient for our protection, and we may at any time be deprived of the services of either of them. It appears to be utterly useless to represent to the naval authorities the danger Hankow is constantly exposed to, the great interest at stake in it, and its utter defencelessness. They follow the example of our rulers at home, pooh pooh all danger and obstinately refuse to give us more assistance than that of a single gunboat. They even refuse to supply us with the means of defending ourselves; at least we know that a request was made last winter for two brass howitzers, but up to this time we have heard nothing further of them. We suppose they have been refused on the ground of such a request being unusual, or extraordinary. In the second place, we have our volunteer corps, and we trust most sincerely that this will never be allowed to become extinct or disorganised. As soon as the weather begins to be a little cooler and the water subsides, we hope to see drill and shooting at the butts resumed with vigour and energy. At present we have a captain and officers well qualified to put a company through their motions and manœuvres, and if the proper amount of military discipline is relaxed, it will be through no fault of these gentlemen. With a company of say 40 to 50 file well armed and drilled, together with such men as could be spared from the gunboat or gunboats in port, we believe that the defence wall might be manned successfully. We have as yet received no proof of the effectiveness of Mons. Giquel's disciplined Chinese force, but remembering the success that has always attended similar bodies of men in China, we may prophecy that this force will in all probability prove of great use and comfort to us, *in the event of any future disturbance.* Last and least we have our dear friends the *braves*, who for all purposes of protection are of just about as much use as a parcel of sucking doves. What a glorious and martial sight it is to see these fine men march past, fully armed with banners flying, and determination to die or conquer *written on each face*, with what *gallantry* our brave defenders break windows, throw stones, and insult every foreigner they meet. The perseverance with which they annoy us is only equalled by the perseverance they shew in not going out to meet the enemy. We think that most of the community will agree with us in declaring that the braves on the settlement caused more annoyance to the foreigners than all our enemies on the outside, whether *Nienfei* or *Peenyung*. The remarks made by Mr. Medhurst at the public meeting at the Consulate last January, point out the amount of assistance we are likely to receive from the Chinese soldiery and their mandarins. "They have troops without number, but they cannot lead these, and will not pay them so that they become a source of danger rather than protection to their masters and to ourselves."

Such are our prospects for the ensuing winter, and it remains with ourselves to make the best preparations for defence in keeping up the volunteer corps in a state of efficiency, while we trust that the Consuls will do their best in endeavouring to procure us as much assistance as possible from the naval authorities. We can hardly hope to escape all annoyance from the rebels, but we hope that if the Nienfei hear that we are well prepared to meet them, they will be rather shy of approaching Hankow, and trying the effects of foreign shot and 10-inch shell.

THE WRECK OF THE "FAIRLIGHT."

A Marine Court held at Hongkong to enquire into the loss of the British ship *Fairlight*, on a Reef between Rough Island and Broughton's Bay in the Miaco-Sima Group, has arrived at the following decision:—

First.—That the *Fairlight* was lost on the night of the 12th June last, on a Reef between Rough Island and Broughton's Bay in the Miaco-Sima Group, and that one hundred and eighty-four Chinese and one European Passenger were drowned.

Second.—That seeing the state of the weather and the well known dangerous nature of the Group, the Master acted with great imprudence (when on sighting the Island of Ku Kien-san at 5 P.M. and subsequently other Islands on the bow) in not altering his course so as to ensure the ship passing well to the Southward of them.

Third.—That after the ship was on the Reef, the Master used every exertion to save the lives of those on board, and that the loss of life amongst the Chinese was in a great measure the result of their own folly in endeavouring to save personal property.

We therefore adjudge that the Certificate of Competency of William Bush be suspended for six months.

The Court feels itself called on to remark that, in its opinion, this case would have been more fully and more satisfactorily investigated by either the Consul at Tamsui or the Consul at Foochow, as the crew and passengers of the *Fairlight* could have all been examined at either place; whereas the decision of the Court has been formed on the voluntary statement of the Master. The Court cannot refrain from expressing great admiration of the kindness to crew and passengers saved from the *Fairlight*, shewn by the inhabitants of the Miaco-Sima Islands. As soon as they became aware of the wreck, they lent what aid they could towards saving life, and had they not been prevented by the dangerous state of the weather, they would probably have succeeded in rescuing every body. When those who were saved reached the shore, the Islanders evinced the greatest hospitality towards both Europeans and Chinese, giving them the best food and accommodation they could afford, and not only refused any direct remuneration, but gave up a large quantity of Opium and Oil washed ashore from the wreck, without shewing the least desire to appropriate any portion to themselves.

Such disinterestedness and humanity are unfortunately too rare in this part of the world, for conduct such as that of the Miaco-Sima Islanders to pass without special approbation, and this Court would suggest that the matter be brought to the knowledge of the Chief Naval Officer of the Station, in the hope that he may see fit to direct some expression of thanks to be made to the Islanders, by any of Her Majesty's Naval Officers who may visit the scene of the wreck of the *Fairlight*.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The traditional policy of Russia, a policy which she has carried on with unvarying determination for the last two centuries, has been territorial aggrandizement. The earlier line of this political conduct lay in the direction of consolidating the various Cossack and Tartar dependencies into the empire; but under Peter the Great it declared itself as a prominent feature in the foreign relations of the country. This policy was carried out steadily by his successors, particularly Catherine I, whose endeavours to extend the frontiers of her empire in Europe, were conducted with a success that enabled it to take up a position as a great power on that continent. Russia's restless greed of territory more recently roused Britain and France from a peace of forty years, to combat her designs on the "sick man" at Constantinople; and, frustrated for the present in that direction, she is seeking in Central Asia to extend her frontiers at the expense of the semi-barbarous Mohamedan States of that region, which extend east from Persia and the Caspian Sea, along the northern and northwestern frontier of our Indian possessions. It is this contiguity that causes us to regard with grave suspicion the encroachment of Russia in this direction. The visits of various political agents, and more recently the descriptions of Vambéry the great Hungarian traveller, tell us that these states of Central Asia, of which Khokand, Khiva and Bokhara are the most powerful, possess a warlike population, that their governments are feeble in consequence of frequent dynastic intrigues and changes. The whole country, however, watered as it is by large rivers flowing principally into the Caspian Sea, now almost a Russian lake, teems with agricultural and pastoral wealth, and possesses large and wealthy central cities, affording in every respect a striking contrast to the desolate wastes over which Russia has carried her conquests, to the new objects of her ambition. In the early part of the century, when she began to extend her frontier in this direction round the Caspian, at the expense of Circassia and Persia, the British government became reasonably alarmed, and despatched embassies to Persia, to Cabul, and to the Panjaub, since become a province of our Indian empire, to endeavour to rouse up those states, to oppose her advance; but whether there was no hope of a successful resistance through their means, or that other dangers called attention from this quarter, we have until recently ceased to regard the rapid strides of Russia towards our Indian frontier with any alarm. The recent operations of her army have however been marked by such successes, that we cannot feel surprised at the Indian Government being again roused to the importance of the situation. The large state of Khokand has been conquered, and its capital permanently occupied. The Russians have had successful encounters with the troops of the Khan of Bokhara, and are possibly by this time in possession of his territory. The latest accounts, although not clearly authenticated, assure us that, not only is this the case, but that Afzul Khan, the usurper of Cabul, is in friendly communication with the Russians and has summoned his fanatic feudatories for an attack on Peshawur, the capital of our North West Provinces, to revenge our patronage of his brother Shere Ali Khan, whom he has recently dethroned. This is a state of matters of grave political importance.

If we should ever be called upon to fight Russia for the possession of India, we shall always have the advantage of a perfect and settled base of operations, with the supplies of all India and our sea communications at our back. The enemy can only advance through a succession of the most difficult mountain defiles in the world, of which our own armies have had disastrous experience, and which, from their vicinity to our military posts, we could easily occupy and defend. Russia, on the other hand, would have to advance far from a good base of operations—the nearest being on the Caspian. Her armies would have to march through territories with a warlike Mahomedan population, disaffected from recent conquest. We cannot help thinking, therefore, that the alarm to which the Indian press at present gives strong utterance, with regard to the designs of Russia on our Indian empire, is exaggerated. We rather incline to the view that she wishes to establish a counterpoise, by which she would be able to force us to assume a position of neutrality, in the event of her again pushing her designs in Europe. A long

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period must elapse before any territorial acquisitions she may make either in Central or Eastern Asia can ever be a source of national strength. On the contrary, they weaken her military power, exhaust her already too sparse population, and drain her pecuniary resources. There can be little doubt that, as her distant provinces become populous and wealthy, it will be impossible to retain their allegiance, and the empire of Russia will fall to pieces from its very immenseness, as did those of Alexander, Rome and Charlemagne. Without the command of the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean—her predominance in the latter of which it is the settled policy of France and Britain to oppose—Russia could never hold her ground, even if, taking advantage of our temporary weakness or the disaffection of our Indian subjects, she could succeed in gaining a footing on, Indian soil. The command of the sea, at present at least, is the key of our empire in Hindostan.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before G. F. Seward Esq., U. S. Consul General.

W. C. Blanchard Esq., } Associates.
J. H. Vare, " }

August 20th, 1866.

U. S. *v.* J. H. Addy, and B. C. Homes.

The defendants are respectively master and first mate of the ship *Christopher Hall*. Mr. Eames prosecuted, and Mr. Mitchell defended.

The principal charge lay against Bower, who was accused of having knocked down one Thomas Bell with a belaying pin, and drawn a revolver with which he threatened to shoot certain of the crew. The captain was charged with inciting and ordering him to perpetrate these outrages, and threatening to drive the crew out of the vessel.

The case occupied nearly three hours, and after eight witnesses having had been closely examined on both sides, it was proved that the charge as against Captain Addy was completely rebutted, and that the ship, up to this unfortunate occurrence, had been duly and well disciplined. The charge against the Mate was admitted, under circumstances of extenuation and provocation on the part of the man Bell, who was an extra hand shipped at Hongkong for the voyage to Shanghai and not one of the original American crew

MIXED COURT.

August 22nd, 1866.

Before Hsu Weiyen.

C. Alabaster Esq.

Blain Tate & Co., *v.* Singhee.

The defendant being at Ningpo, this case was adjourned.

Blain Tate & Co., *v.* Yehkee.

This was a suit for non-completion of contract. Plaintiffs had sold 80 cases of muslins to deft. who had taken delivery of 12, but the market having gone down refused to take delivery of the remaining 8.

Defendant pleaded that he had lost considerably on the first 12 cases, in consequence of the number of damaged pieces, and that he therefore declined to take the remainder.

Mr. Tate stated that it was impossible to avoid a certain number of pieces being damaged. He had opened the 8 cases and there were some 18 pieces damaged, which he was ready to allow for or replace, or defendant might reject one case.

The Court ordered Yeh-kee to take delivery of the number of cases which Blain Tate & Co., could complete, by replacing damaged pieces from the original lot.

Master & Owners *Napoleon III.* *v.* E-soong.

This was an adjourned case, E-soong being sued for balance of freight detained by him for 164 polos short delivered. Mr. Hunnam attended, and stated that, in polo cargoes, there were generally a few over or under. Captains did not generally tally the cargo, there being invariably a supercargo on board who was considered responsible.

The Court adjourned the case, suggesting it should be referred.

W. Reme & Co. *v.* Chen hao-fung.

The plaintiff claimed for Tls. 90, balance of account.

Plaintiff sold some lastings to defendant, and on his failure to take delivery of the whole quantity, at his request, sent the remainder to Hankow. The return sales show a loss of Tls. 71, which amount the Court directed defendant to pay.

Master of Schooner "Winga Wing" *v.* Chen-cheng-chang.

Defendant purchased the cargo of the "Wingah Wing," agreeing to take delivery within a certain time, and to pay $10 per diem demurrage for delay. The defence was that the contract was in English, and that it did not express the terms he had agreed to.

It was shown that he had taken the contract away before paying bargain money, it was presumed to get it explained, and the Court held him liable under the terms of his agreement.

Fare & Co. *v.* Lok Cheo-chang.

Claim for $200, on promissory note. Defendant paid $100, and promised to pay the remainder in a week.

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TUPPER & Co.,

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18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

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YOKOHAMA.

tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

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Shanghai May, 1863.

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tf 10 Shanghai, July 2nd, 1866.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Augt. 18	Dupleix	Fr str	871	Mélizan	Yokohama	... 13	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 18	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 17	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 18	Siam	Am str	561	Frand	Hankow	... 16	do	Russell and Co.
... 18	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	... 16	do	Dent and Co
... 18	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	... 16	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 18	Aviso	Port str	230	Pritchard	Nagasaki	... 16	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 18	Fenella	Chi str			Cruise	... 17		
... 18	Singapore	Br str	784	Wilkinson	Yokohama	... 14	do	P. & O. Co
... 19	Shaftesbury	Br str	520	Aitkins	Hongkong	... 16	do	Stephenson and Co
... 20	Shanghai	Spa brq	270	Auntenecho	Manila	July 2	do	
... 20	Hannover	Hano hnq	350	Pesneng	Hamburgh	April 16	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 20	Kinsgee	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Augt. 19	do	Russell and Co
... 20	Manilla	H. M. S.	.....	Stuart	Hongkong and Ports	... 6		
... 20	Ousuri	Br brq	363		Keelung	... 17	Coals	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 20	E-pernaza	Br brq	394	Munin	Cardiff	April 17	do	Siemssen and Co
... 20	Katarine Mario	Dut brq		Brandt			Sugar	Order
... 20	Canvens Back	Br ship	670	Johns	Cardiff	... 11	Coals	Frazar and Co.
... 20	Silesia				Cardiff			Preston, Brenell and Co
... 21	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Augt. 20	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 21	Royal Berkshire	Br barq	301	Grant	Plymouth	March 31	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 21	Tatung	Am str	107	Cook	Hankow	Augt. 17	General	H. Fogg and Co
... 22	Kinsgee	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 21	do	Russell and Co
... 22	Kiang-koong	Am brq	945	West	Hankow	... 19	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 22	Gangoo	Br str	742	Bernard	Hongkong	... 19	do	P. & O. Co
... 22	Maria	Br str	160	Newman	Ningpo	... 21	do	
... 23	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 22	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 23	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise	... —		Chinese Government
... 23	Moldavian	Br brq	385	Blackburn	Nagasaki	... 14	do	Siemssen and Co
... 24	Kinsgee	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 23	do	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Augt. 18	Japan	Br str	255	Bell	Nagasaki	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 18	Saint Aubin	Fr sh	1164	Launet	Yo ghama	Part of Original	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 18	Chalgrove	Br brq	519	Armstrong	London	Tea, etc.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 18	Fairy	Br —	55	Aurore	Nagasaki	Ballast	Glover and Co
... 18	Queenoftlie Seas	Br brq	739	Reid	Fuchau		Reid and Co
... 18	Hugo	Br str	169	Jensen	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	T. Kraes and Co
... 19	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2357	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co.
... 19	Hongtu	Br str	1260	Hooper	Hankow & Ports		Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 19	Nanning	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 19	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 19	China				Nagasaki		
... 19	Wachusett	U. S. fgt	.....		Yokohama		
... 19	Labourdonnais	Fr str	872	Rigollit	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 20	Morning Star	Br brq	562	Johnston	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 20	Batavia	Dut brq	429	T. D. van Dolder	Nagasaki	Tea, etc.	Clausen Breege and Co
... 20	Bengal	Swe brq	304	Hartest	Keelung	Ballast	Master
... 20	Kinsgee	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Re-exports.	Russell and Co
... 21	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 22	Lizzie Allen	Br brq	325	Dann	Hakodadi	Re-exports	Glover and Co
... 22	Burmah	Br sh	1174	Sutton	Hongkong	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 22	Vulcan	Br str	130	Randall	Fuchau	Part of Original, etc.	J. H. Wignall and Co
... 22	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	P. & O. Co.
... 22	Dumbarton	Br str	944	Shur	Yokohama	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 22	La Vierge	Fr brq	189	Renjnier	Hakodadi	Stores	Thérie and Co
... 22	Kinsgee	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 23	Aviso	Port str	230	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	T. Kroes and Co
... 23	Fire Queen	Am str		Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co.
... 23	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Cotton, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 23	Aurora Australis	Br brq	508	Todd	Yokohama	Ballast	Shaw, Brothers and Co.
... 23	Helena	Prus brq	307	Kaunden	Fuchau	do	Russell and Co
... 23	Maravi	Br brq	439	Henderson	Newchwang		David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 23	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Sundries & Re-exports	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 24	John Paul	Br brq	452	Currie	Loudon	Teas	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 24	Nipbon	Br str	529	Peake	Yokohama	Part of Original, etc.	P. & O. Co.
... 24	Tatung	Am str	107	Cook	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg and Co
... 24	Kinsgee	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 24	John Stanten. Jr.	Br sh	725	White	Fuchau		Frazar and Co
... 24	Alexander	Br brq	208	Dempster	Newchwang		A. R. Tilby and Co
... 24	Ellen Radford	Br brq	307	Evans	Chefoo		Siemssen and Co
... 24	Arabia	Br sh	1210	W. Smith	Chincha Island		

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec.	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Acorn	.....	Speer,	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 p	Algerine	.....	Tucker	H. M. G. B.	2	.....	.....	June 11	Ningpo
4 c	Basilisk	.....	Hewett	H. M. Corvette	6	400	175	Aug 2	Cruise
5 c	Manilla,	.....	Stuart,	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Aug 20	Hongkong & Ports
5 s	Pirai	.....	Eaton	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 8	Hongkong v. Ports
4 c	Primanguet,	.....	Bochet	H. I. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Aug 10	Chusan
5 s	Snap	.....	Boyce	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 3	Fuchau
4 s	Starling	.....	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	2	.....	.....		

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
Yonkuloo	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
1 c	China	Schroon,	Br str	25			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
9 c	City of Nantes	Mooney	Br str	345	July 17	Fuchau	C. Ryley	Fuchau	28th instant
6 p	Columbia	Stewart	Br str	600	May 21	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
6 s	Confucius	McCaslin	Chi str	265	Aug 15	Nanking	Chinese Government		
M I M	Dupleix	Mélizan	Fr str	872	Aug 18	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales		
5 p	Esperanza	Withers	Port str	241	May 15	Nagasaki	A. A. Wiecksy		Laid up
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
Wsung	Fenella		Chi str		Aug 18	Cruise			
D D	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1200	Aug 18	Hankow	Dent and Co		
P & O M	Ganges	Bernard	Br str	572	Aug 22	Hongkong	P. & O. Co.	Hkong with Mails	5th proximo
4 s	Greta	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Heachow	Comstock	Am str	30		Sedong	T. J. Falls		
6 p	Hongkong	Hallette	Am str	209	July 20	Saddles	Jenkins and Co		
5 s	Kiang-koong	West	Am str	945	Aug 22	Hankow	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow & Ports	26th instant
6 p	Louisa		Chi str		July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
7 p	Maria	Newman	Br str	160	Aug 22	Ningpo	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
5 c	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	Aug 23	Cruise	Chinese Government		
7 p	Qui-Quata	Chingjay	Chi str	300	July 12	Wusung	Chinese Government		
7 s l W	Shaftesbury	Aitkins	Br str	524	Aug 19	Hongkong	Stephenson and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	To-day
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
P & O M	Singapore	Wilkinson	Br str	784	Aug 19	Yokohama	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong	Early
S S N J	Shansee	Frand	Am str	561	Aug 18	Hankow	Russell and Co	Tientsin v. Chefoo	To-day
1 s	Teatlee	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb 19	Soochow	Russell and Co.		Laid up
O D	Tun-sin	Bound	Br str	616	Aug 16	Hankow	Geo. Barnet and Co	Yokohama	27th instant
5 p	Wan-koong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Launched	Geo. Barnet and Co.		Laid up
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	115	Dec 25	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		Laid up
6 p	Williametta	McLeod	Chi str	170	Aug 5	Lanshan	Chinese Government		
	28 Steamers								

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No. & Sec.	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill,	Ray	American steamer	63	Somerville, Primrose & Co.
	Fei Yuen,	Erickson,	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin,	Kofod,	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Hercules	Parkes,	Chinese steamer		
	Martin White,	D. Lynch,	American steamer	100	H. Fogg & Co.
	Orphan	Wendall	American steamer	100	Master
	Sampson,	Ryder,	British steamer	81	Hunt & Co.
	Titan	Guillet	British steamer	90	Smith, Kennedy and Co

[Edited by R. S. Gundry, Printed and Published every Saturday at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD, AUGUST 25, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report, ...	.....	108,784 59	...	...	...	1501.15	110,285 74	2355.45	547.94	3694.09	621.60	28.51	302.24	1410.85	3670.42	12,531.10
Wm. Melbuish,	20 August,	London,	3776.08	...	...	...	479.99	4256.07	...	...	1019.50	175.95	..	105.83	482.42	903 10	2686.80
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			112,560.67	...	...	...	1981.14	114,541.81	2355.45	547.94	4713.59	697.55	28.51	408.07	1893.27	4573.52	152,17.90

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last	Report	.....	5778	4575.18	...	...	5778	4575.18	406	...	123	...	4	4	215	157.64	2181	...
Labourdonnais...	Aug. 20		2292	1824.65	...	...	2292	1824.65	188	...	...	...	.....		14	27.40	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...
			8070	6399.83	...	...	8070	6399.83	594	...	123	...	4	4	229	185.04	2181	...

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan. Re-exports		Japan. Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	.....	824	660.05	...	...	824	660.05	...	...	123	..	...		200	...	...	...
Labourdonnais...	Aug. 20	.....	211	167.73	...	...	211	167.73	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	...	...
			1035	827.78	...	...	1035	827.78	...	...	123	...	...		200			
			.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	..

FOR INDIA.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown	Total	Japan Re-export	Japan Transhipment	Coarse	Refuse	Cocoons
Total as per last	Report		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Gauges, ...	Aug. 13		14	11.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			14	11.10							

FOR HONGKONG.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Picul	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per	last Rpt.	.....	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		...		.....		.....	
Dumbarton	Aug. 14		13	11.31	.....		.....		.....		.....		...		.....		.....	
Rona	„ 17		12	10.44	.....		.....		.....		.....		...		.....		.....	
			.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		...		.....		.....	
			25	21.75	.....		.....		.....		.....		...		.....		.....	

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 18TH AUGUST, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels, ...	56	56.00	80	96.00	...	...	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	15	15.00	5	6.00	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	71	71.00	85	102.00	...	...	...	...

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	13	13.00	71	85.20	9	10.80	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total Chests.	Total Weight.
Malwa	76	76.00	11	11.00	28	28.00	42	42.00	104	104.00	156	156.00	28	26.00	8	8.00	...	...	...	...	513	511.00
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15.00	17	20.40	5	6.00	5	6.00	...	...	300	360.00	...	...	340	408.00
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	50.40	...	...	2	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	52.80
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10.00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total „	76	76.00	11	11.00	28	28.00	55	57.00	233	244.80	161	162.00	35	34.40	8	8.00	300	360.00	...	...	907	981.80

FOOCHOW TEA RETURN.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM FOOCHOW TO FOREIGN PORTS, SEASON 1866-1867. *(Continued.)*

Vessel's Name.	Destination.	Date of clearance.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	S. O. Pekoe.	S. Caper.	Mixed.	Total Black.	Green.
Total as per last report.....	.....	.....	200,001.79	4,613 52	6,581.22	636.14	7,483.14	568.45	56.25	219,800.51	964.55
Marion, ...	London	August 8th	4,036.75	717.65	.....	.....	251.50	23.00	.....	5,028.90	.....
Eclipse, ...	Do. 11th		2,503.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,503.88	.....
Monarchy.....	Melbourne	Do. 11th	6,220 77	821.09	.....	164.72	.....	.....	.....	7,206.58	.....
Blairmore.....	Cowes (for orders).....	Do. 13th	1,687.42	.....	.....	.....	14.32	.....	.....	1,701.74	.....
Dodo, ...	Melbourne	Do. 14th	2,603.00	32.00	.....	.....	42.00	.....	.....	2,677.00	.....
	Sydney										
Total,.....	.....	.....	217,053.61	6,184.26	6,581.22	800.86	7,740.96	591.45	56.25	239,008.61	964.55

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